NO-8:10-The Telephone Girl.
S. THEATRE-8:18-Merry Wives of Windson.
MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine matograph

PIRE THEATRE—\$:15—The Conquerors.

FIH AVENUE THEATRE—\$:20—Shore Acres.

RADEN THEATRE—\$:15—The Royal Box.

RADEN THEATRE—\$:15—The Royal Box.

RADEN THEATRE—\$:15—The Little Minister.

RAND OPERA HOUSE—\$:50—The Little Minister.

RAND OPERA HOUSE—\$:51—The Whit of the Town.

RAALD SQUARE THEATRE—\$:15—The French Maid.

DYTS THAATRE—\$:20—The Goverhors.

VINO PLACE THEATRE—\$:15—The Bat.

NICKERBOCKER THEATRE—\$:15—The Bat.

STEER & BIALS—\$—Charmion—Vaudeville.

CEUM THEATRE—\$:15—The Princess and the Butter—fig. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8-Sportsmen's Exhibi-

tion.

MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—The Ballet Girl.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Cinderella.

PASTOR'S—12:20 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PLEASURE PALACE—1:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S—0 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—S—Burlesque.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SIS—The Sait of the Earth.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—8—Burlesque.

Power Cath. Pousse Café. 14TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—An Irish Gentleman.

Index to Advertisements.

Page Col.	1.BEs.Cor.
Amusements10 5-6	Marriages & Deaths
Dankara & Hrakera 11 4	Breatt Michigaricis
Dunitage Changes 4	Proposals
Dom Sith Whether 8 7-8	Real Estate 10 1-2
Dancing Schools 8 3	Religious Notices10
Excursions 10 4	Savings Banks!! School Agencies Special Notices
Financial	Tribune Sub'n Rates. 7
Help Wanted S 4	Winter Resorts 9 5 Work Wanted 8 6-7
Lees! Notices 10	THOIR HAMME MEETINGS S.

New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

in connection with the Dreyfus case; the Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the Government's action in regard to Dreyfus.—— A serious revolt has broken out in Beloochistan and serious revoit has broken out in Beloochistan and a British surveying party was attacked, many being killed. — The Swedish Foreign Office has been informed that Andrée's balloon was seen early in August by persons in British North America. — Sir Charles Beresford, Conservative, was chosen to Farliament from York City, to succeed the late Sir Frank Lockwood, Liberal.

wood, Liberal.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: Messrs. Frye, Morgan and Stewart spoke in favor of ratifying the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty: in the open session the Immigration bill was taken up.

House: Consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill was finished, the debate at one time relating to the election of Senator Hanna.

Senator Hanna returned to retain a was welcomed enthusiastically; the investigation of the bribery charges is to be pressed in the Ohlo Legislature.—Senator Gorman was renominated by the Democratic legislative caucus at Annapolis, Md.—The scandal over the drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is growing graver; no doubt is entertained by Washington officials that the representatives of the Navy Department were in collusion with the contractors.—Members of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission had another hearing before the Banking and Currency Committee in Banking and Currency Committee in Washington; Secretary Gage is to appear before wasnington; Secretary Gage is to appear before the committee to-day. — Governor Shaw was inaugurated in Iowa; in his address he praised the gold standard and advocated currency reform. — Governor Black said he would not sign any primary elections bill which would not take effect before next fail's election. — Several appendiments to the New York City charter. eral amendments to the New-York City charter were proposed in the Legislature. — The Canadian Government is preparing to levy customs duties on all miners' outfits and supplies for the Klondike. — The State Congress of the Klondike. the Knights of Labor adjourned after a session

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Council of Co CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Council of Columbia University took action which makes the Teachers' College a part of the University.

Because of the decision of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company not to bid for the underground road, the impression became general that a deal had been arranged between it and the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to defeat the plan of the Rapid Transit Commissions.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 41: average, 47%.

HAWAII AND THE SUGAR BEET.

The sole argument against the Hawaiian treaty which seems to have any effect is one devised by the Sugar Trust to play upon the ignorance of farmers who are raising or intending to raise sugar beets. The pretence is that the open competition with Hawaiian sugar will prove disastrous to their interests. There never has been a pretence more nakedly at war with experience and with established facts than this, and yet industry and liberal use of funds in distributing misleading statements have caused false notions to take root in many minds on this subject, as on the silver question. The Eastern or Western farmer who wishes to grow sugar beets has only to consider how that industry has expanded from nothing to great proportions, even on the Pacific Coast, where it is most directly exposed to a competition from Hawaii which cannot become greater, but is certain to become less than it has been for years. The farmers of any Central or Eastern State, with the cost of transportation thousands of miles operating powerfully in their favor, can regard with entire indifference a competition which has proved impotent on the Pacific

The farmers of the Pacific States have been defended by no duty whatever against importation of Hawaiian sugar. Ever since they began to grow beets with success, and long before, the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands swept away all duties on sugar from those isl-The cost of ocean transportation from the islands to California or Washington, though an item, is insignificant compared with the cost of transportation by rail even as far eastward as Colorado. This absolutely unchecked competition has not prevented the remarkable progress of beet-raising in the Pacific States, and that progress has been such as to induce some of the shrewdest and ablest capitalists operating in the Hawalian Islands to establish for themselves beet-sugar factories in the Pacific States knowing as they do that whether with duties or without duties under reciprocity, or without duties after annexation, the sugar-beet pro-

It is an important fact which has been steadily concealed by opponents of the treaty that the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands was made measurably successful only by the employment of forms of Asiatic labor which the laws of the United States do not permit. Whatever the cost of producing sugar on the islands has been, it is certain to be greater when none but free labor can be employed therein. Even if the Asiatic workers now on the islands remain, they are far too shrewd to be compelled to work at Asiatic wages after the operation of United States laws enables them to claim and get the freedom and the wages which American civilization permits. Nor can the importation of contract or cooly labor into the islands be accomplished half as readily and successfully, considering the means of transportation and the ease of guarding all accessi-

ble ports, as it can into the United States by transfer at any one of a thousand points across the border from Canada, where the landing of such labor is not restricted, but becomes a source of revenue to the Canadian Government and its most important corporations.

Without cooly or contract labor, without the low rate of wages hitherto maintained on the Islands by importation of such labor, the cost of producing sugar must increase, and the product will be even less able to compete destructively with beet culture than it has been. If Hawalian competition has been unable to check the development of the beet production hitherto in Pacific States, it will be at a much greater disadvantage when German and other capitalists can no longer import contract labor into the islands at their pleasure. Sugar production there may indeed thrive, but not by underselling of beet sugar produced by farmers in this country. So true is this that the ablest advocates of annexation, who have given the subject careful attention, no longer urge it as the acquisition of a cheap sugar farm, but on account of the great potential productiveness of the islands in other respects, and far more because of the importance to the National defence, and especially to the defence of the Pacific Coast, of the complete control of the islands which annexation alone can secure.

THE WAGES OF CONVERTS.

The most striking lesson of the Assembly committee list is that in the eyes of the boss the converted independent is of less account than the machine man who needs no conversion. This is an improvement on the old rule of politics. It has long been held that the way for a newcomer to make himself influential in the machine was to kick himself into position. But the boss has evidently decided that it does not do to encourage the practice and that good bunco-steering is quite as effective as "recog nition" with some men. And he is probably right. Recognizing perfectly the character of his government, he has taken upon him as of divine right the proverbial ingratitude of kings. Conciliation, combination and division are all very well for a political deal among equals, but a smile when a courtier is needed and a cuff when he has done his work better suit the rule of a boss. It is a royal prerogative to make men rejoice to be laferiors and feel honored by Such reflection must be the consolation of

Messrs. Davis and Tiffany in the hour of their chagrin. They are the victims of royal neglect, and history should teach them that they share the common fate of those who do despots the most important service. Perhaps, like Falstaff, they are hopeful, thinking: "I shall be sent for in private to him. Look you, he must seem "thus to the world." But let one wonder if it is well to tell a king he dare not visit him for shame, but still would serve him and would have his favor. Kings like not an obeisance to power which is an indictment of their reputation, and are inclined to accept the service and withhold the favor. Messrs, Tiffany and Davis, under the tutelage of Senator Brush, did Mr. Platt the greatest possible service. It was in their power absolutely to block the election of O'Grady. Mr. Cottle stood ready to join them up to the last moment, when they backed out and enabled Mr. Platt to elect his Speaker, though they were ashamed to do it without making an empty show of opposition. For that service they get some minor places on unimportant committees. "Squeezed oranges," says the boss. And there are others, less noticeable because they nade less show of independence and took their position on an ordinary business basis. Mr. Tremper, though a new member, was confident that his value was the Canal chairmanship. Indeed he thought he had secured it so far as it could be secured without a title deed, but alas for the delusions of the gold brick business, no chairmanship is his. And Mr. Hill, of Erie, too, was honestly convinced that the interests of his constituents, particularly in canals, required "regularity." From his minor place on the Cities Committee he can speculate on the favor which the interest of his constituents is likely to have with this Legislature. Mr. Brennan was an early convert to the machine, and thought he was sure of the Cities chairmanship. He is permitted to preside over the not lucrative discussions on taxation and retrenchment. Mr. Marshall appears to have done better. He gets the chairmanship Mr. Brennan wanted. Apparently he was known at headquarters from the beginning. As for Messrs. Laimbeer and Weekes, they appear to be no worse off than their weak-kneed brethren, a fact which suggests that the lamb he cannot catch stands higher in the estimation

of the wolf than the lamb he has eaten. Mr. Platt evidently thought that his converts had given him all the service he had need of. They helped him to organize the Assembly and put him in personal control of all the important committees, and, having converted them once, he probably thought there was nothing for them to do but tag along as hangers-on of his troop. So

He cast off his friends as a huntsman his pack. For he knew when he pleas'd he could whistie them back.

Can he? Some think not, among them perhaps the cast-offs themselves. Have they enough stamina left after their surrender to face the machine's attributing any future independence they may show to disappointment? Can they break utterly away and repudiate their own folly? If not, they may as well give up talk of independence and grow content to be trampled on.

RESERVE JURORS.

It is gratifying to observe that the system of selecting reserve jurors in important trials is to be seriously considered by the Legislature. This was suggested by The Tribune some time ago, in connection with the interruption of the Thorn murder trial by the illness of a juror. It will be remembered that after the selection of a satisfactory jury and the opening and considerable progress of the trial all that had been done had to be abandoned and the whole job done over again from the beginning. Thus extra expense and labor were caused and the execution of justice was delayed. The same thing has happened in other trials, and may happen in any. It is not a remote contingency. It is indeed so likely that it ought to be guarded against in some way, and the only practical and satisfactory way seems to be the one suggested. This has for some time been under conorinion seems to favor it. For obvious reasons it would be still more readily applicable and more advantageous in its operation here.

The French system suggested by The Tribune provides for the selection of fourteen jurors in each case, instead of only twelve. All are to sit regularly in the box and hear the testimony and arguments, and exercise all the functions of jurors. But only twelve of them, chosen from the whole number at random, are finally to retire and decide upon the verdict. The two supernumeraries will have nothing to do with that unless some member of the jury falls ill or is otherwise removed from his place. If that happen, one of the supernumeraries takes his place, and the trial proceeds without its streets clean and sternly resist the soft coal a hitch. If a second is removed, the other supernumerary takes his place, and thus the requisite number, twelve, is maintained intact. Only in case of more than two being removed can there be a mistrial on that account, and that is too remote a contingency for consideration. There can be no possible objection to the sys-

tem on the score of law and justice. It gives

side. The only objection is that it entails the slight expense of fees to two more jurors. But that is not worthy of a moment's consideration, for in a single case the system may save more

than it costs in a hundred. The bill introduced at Albany provides for the selection of only one supernumerary juror. or thirteen in all, and that only in cases in which the sentence may be death or which the judge deems of sufficient importance to warrant it. That certainly is a modest proposition. Its adoption would cost the State practically nothing, and would make to change in jurisprudence, and it might save much expense and trouble and greatly promote the ends of justice. Assuredly, it seems well worth trying.

NO TIME FOR WAR TALK.

There is no war between this country and Spain. There is no serious danger of any. There is certainly no cause for any. It may be asserted with as much confidence as is possible in international affairs that there will b no such war, either now or in the measurable future. There was on Wednesday a little unorganized riot in Havana. A few hot-headed army officers smashed the windows of a couple of newspaper offices. Practically that was ail. It was not a demonstration against the United States. It did not endarger the general order of the city. It had no more international significance than a scrimmage in a Cuban cigar shop in this city would have. To deem it cause for war or for rushing warships to Havana would be midwinter madness worse than that of the dogdays. Nor is there the slightest menace to the peace of nations in the southward cruising of United States ships of war. It has long been the custom to send them to Southern waters in winter, and that custom will probably be followed this winter. That is all.

Nothing is more to be deprecated than the ebullient babbling about "War with Spain" which is now to be observed in "scare" headlines and panic-stricken pictures. It is not true It can serve no possible purpose except to agi tate and inflame injudicious minds. Even if relations between the two countries were dangerously strained-and they are not-such publications could do no good, and would probably do some harm, for even such vain vaporings might make the tension a little more severe The rowdy officers of Havana brought discredit upon the Spanish Army by their deeds of violence. It is no more creditable for irresponsible scribblers here to utter words of violence. What this country wants to do is to attend to its own business and to conduct its business with its neighbors in a businesslike way. Jumping up and down and "hollering" about war and making one's self a spectacle for gods and men will neither strengthen the cause of peace nor add to the might and dignity of the Nation.

FOR A CANAL INVESTIGATION.

No exception can reasonably be taken to the letter to the Governor in which the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works ask for the appointment of a committee to investigate the canal improvement now going on and under contract, and to estimate what will be required to complete the undertaking. The letter proposes just such an investigation as ought to be made, and the fault will not be theirs if a committee of the right sort is not promptly created for that purpose. It makes no difference how the members are selected if men of suitable capacity, impartial temper and high character are chosen. But obviously the committee ought not to be composed of politicians. The questions which it will have to settle are not political questions. Though it is certain that the canals will furnish important political issues during the present year, the task of ascertaining and reporting the facts of the present situation calls for nothing but straightforward business methods, and ought to be wholly free from an admixture of any other

Senator Grady's indecent and ridiculous attack upon the Chamber of Commerce naturally inclines sensible persons to think even better City over to the Democrats, and also enabled them than formerly of that organization, but it seems to carry the State. There was a time when the to us inadvisable that a bill providing for a Committee of Investigation should require its membership to be drawn exclusively from the commercial bodies of the State; for some of the men best qualified to serve may not belong to any one of them. Moreover, there is force in the suggestion that the various Chambers of Commerce are strongly committed to liberal expenditures on the canals, and confidence in the results of the inquiry might be more complete if the opposite tendency were represented in the committee. The inquiry ought to throw as much light as possible on the whole subject of the canals-what their future is likely to be in the field of transportation, at what stage of development their highest utility will be secured, and what part the National Government may be expected to take in expanding, maintaining and operating them. How thoroughly the committee will be able to investigate these questions in the time at its disposal can be determined only as the work goes on, but it should be composed exclusively of men competent to weigh the larger interests which their special task is sure to bring before them.

Exorbitant terminal charges and inadequate terminal facilities, those are the enemies not only of the canals, but of the commerce of this port and of the greatness of this city.

The Borough of Manhattan is all right, but no State of Manhattan is wanted. The Empire State of New-York must be kept intact, just as it was when the Father of His Country gave it that proud title. As one great Commonwealth, with territory stretching from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes, and thus dividing the Union into two parts, as no other State does, New-York occupies a place unique and supreme. Divided into two States, both would sink into comparative insignificance. It must remain, like the Union itself, one and indivisible,

How unhappy the Cobdenites must be at the steady increase of customs receipts under the

good things, but it ought to be possible to provide them without encroaching upon the park space. "New occasions teach new duties" and sideration in France, where the best judicial | They are not a bit too ample now to do so. A new demand arises for open-air gymnasia. It should be met in the same way as that for parks was met. There should be no robbing the Peter of the parks to pay the Paul of the gymnasia.

> dock No. 3 suggests the propriety of not fully accepting any such work and releasing its builders from responsibility until it has been fully tested in the most practical way.

> New-York has dense fogs, but they are happlly nothing but fogs. They are not the sulphurous and miasmatic horrors that brood over London with disaster and death in their train. Nor will they ever be, if only the city will keep abomination which is here and there trying to

Just what the latest action of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in respect to underground rapid transit means is doubtless known to the men who control that corporation. Their knowledge may be shared by the municipal administration and the Manhattan man-

undue advantage or disadvantage to neither agers. The Rapid Transit Commissioners appear to be uncertain of its meaning, and the general public will have to be contented with waiting for further developments. On the face of it the withdrawal of the Metropolitan looks like a final disappointment of the hopes which the community has been cherishing since it voted to build underground roads. Cheerfulness is a virtue, but just at present New-York cannot be severely blamed for feeling despondent.

The dogs of war which were so brashly let loose yesterday morning were all in their kennels before night, and nobody was either hurt or

Tammany prevents the construction of a rapid transit road which would compete successfully with the Manhattan Elevated road, and the Manhattan elevated road gives to a Tammany concern the contract for reorganizing its motive power. And so we go on, may it please Your

PERSONAL.

John Afriance, who played an important part in the early history of Texas, is still living in the old town of Columbia, the first capital of the Republic, He is now more than eighty years old, and is one of the few remaining links with the stirring times in Texas sixty years ago.

Among the old soldiers who appeared before the Maryville, Mo., Pension Board for examination a few days ago was John Lincoln, of Bolckow, Mo. Mr. Lincoln and his sister, Mrs. Washington Hoshor, of Maryville, were second cousins to Abra-ham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln enlisted early in the '60s in the 4th Missouri M. S. M., and served in that regiment for three years. He then enlisted in the 13th Missouri Cavairy, in which he served until the end of the war. Before he was finally mustered fought Indians on the plains for some time. When he first offered his services to the Government When he first offered his services to the Government he was only five feet five inches tall, but when he was discharged he measured six feet one inch in his stockings. Mr. Lincoln served two terms as Sheriff of Ar Irew County, and superintended the hanging of the infamous Bateman, the murderer of two little girls in October, 1883. During President Harrison's Administration he was head janitor in the custom house at St. Joseph. He is now fifty-two years old, and bears a striking resemblance to the martyred President.

Martin Martin, an eccentric Scotchman, has b gun the erection near Loveland, Iowa, of a castle in the old baronial style. In the parks which sur-round it are a number of lakes. He will occupy the castle alone, as he has no family.

One of the latest candidates for the Governorship of Crete is Bozo Petrovitch, said to be a cousin of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. His candidacy, however, does not seem to excite much enthusiasm in the European concert.

The monument in memory of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is to be built after the design of William A. Gault, of Baltimore. It is to be of granite, "tall, stately and symmetrical," with a needle-pointed monolith. The monument is to be thirty-nine feet in height, and

THE JONAH OF REPUBLICANS.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF THE AFFLICTION. From The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The Republican party of New-York State is worse condition than the whale that swallowed Of course Jonah did not intentionally enter the whale's front door, but the chances are that when he found himself on the inside he began to exercise what Mr. Cleveland would call per nicious activity and offensive partisanship.
probably performed all the athletic feats which could remember, such as turning handsprings. skinning the cat and practising the cakewalk. And, of course, the whale was glad to give him up. The whale and Jonah no doubt agreed to let by gones be bygones and they parted with mutual satisfaction. But no such happy solution presents itself to the Republican party of New-York. Shortly after the Chicago Convention it suddenly found "The New-York Sun" in its midst. At firs it did not realize all that this meant. It was not conscious of having swallowed "The Sun"; bu there "The Sun" was, and no mistake, and there it has been raising snakes ever since. Now, to have a thing like this on one's stomach is like swallowing a compound of bilge water, turpentine, sulphur and assatetida; and the Republican party been sick ever since. It has tried to cough up It has used emetics. It has beat "The Sun." its back and howled in its pain, but it can't get rid of the visitor on the inside. "The Sun" is there to stay, and every day it is making Republicanism sicker and the Democracy grows in strength. ready by its valiant ministrations in behalf of the Republican party, "The Sun" has turned New-York the Republican party of New-York knows what it is to have appendicitis.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says "The Indianapolis News"; "The New-York Sun' shows evidences of rapid recovery from the spasm of Republicanism which it exhibited in the New-York municipal campaign. Perhaps it is returning to Tammany for prudential reasons."

It may be of interest to know that of the "English" mistletoe so conspicuously displayed on our city streets about Christmastime not one-tenth really comes from England. The reason is that the great orchards of Worcestershire and Lincolnshire, from which the English mistletoe is obtained, have nearly exhausted their supply. Most of the mistletoe now brought to this country comes from Normandy, where it is so thick that the farmers look upon it as a nuisance. Some American mistletoe, from Delaware and Virgina, is sold every year, but it is generally regarded as inferior to the imported article.—
(Boston Transcript.

In the puissant hands of a Chicago woman hatpin is mightier than the sword, if one may judge from the fact that a woman of that city drove two burglars from a streetcar the other night

with a hatpin.

"Ah!" said the great editor, rubbing his palms, "things are at last almost as they should be, and I hope before many weeks have passed to have my staff of experts perfected. I now have political events reported by politicians, prize-fights by sluggers, society events by social leaders and murder trials by murderers. These last events I have illustrated by artists who have received their art education in Sing Sing. But I must now bestir myself to have a negro who has been lynched rescued in the nick of time and resuscitated, and I'll give him a job reporting all lynching bees for my paper. Then what a combination we will have! I'll be able to give dust to the old fogy publications that employ mere writers."

Still chuckling to himself, he rang a bell, and when the chief of the assassination department entered he ordered him to secure the services of a lynched negro at once, even if he had to lynch him himself.

"You know," he said sternly, "that the motto of our paper is, "While others report crimes, we commit them." —(Puck.

"The Baltimore American" predicts that this

"The Baltimore American" predicts that this city will soon make another howl over the al-leged fact that Baltimore's foreign commerce is increasing. "The American" is too good a paper to indulge in such provincial talk. other city, including Baltimore, New-York is anxious to hold its own in commerce with the anxious to noise its does not desire to flour-rest of the world, but it does not desire to flour-ish at the expense of other American cities, as "The American" seems to think, erroneously, we believe, that Baltimore does. There is enough trade and commerce for all the cities of the coun new demands require new supplies. The parks try, and the prosperity of Baltimore will redound were made to supply the demand for parks, to the advantage of New-York. While this city and Baltimore are, in a sense, commercial rivals. it will be an American city that will win in either

> Accounted For.—Gallagher-Me grandfather in he ould country had more money than he could ount. count.
>
> Donahoo-Oi hav heard, bedad, that the ould man could not count more than tin.—(Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Moody advises Christians to starve rather than work on Sunday. The great evangelist is both sincere and courageous and would doubtless follow his own advice if occasion should ever arise. But his hosts of friends all over the world will hope that the occasion will never arise. In the mean time the men who run the cars that haul people to church on Sunday show no disposition to give up their jobs.

The Last Hope.—'Well, old man, did your son pass the Civil Service examination?"
"No, suh, dey turned him down."
"What was the trouble?"
"Anything else?". An geography."

"Yes?"
"An' spellin'."
"Nothing more?"
"Nuthin more, suh, 'cepin' grammar an' hist'ry, an' a few other things."
"Well, what will he do now?"
"Well, suh, he's des 'bout decided ter teach school."—(Atlanta Constitution.

ZOLA TO BE PROSECUTED.

MORE TURMOIL IN THE FRENCH CHAM-BER OVER DREYFUS.

THE HOUSE VOTES ITS CONFIDENCE IN THE

THE SENATE - COLONEL

PICQUART ARRESTED.

Paris, Jan. 13.-Count de Mun, the Clerical leader uties to-day when he asked to be allowed to ques tion the Government on the subject of Emile Zola's open letter to President Faure, published by the 'Aurore" to-day, pointing out the alleged irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court formally accusing the Minister of War, General Billot, General Mercler, Major Ravary and Major Paty de Clan of perjury, and challenging the Government to prosecute him. The Minister of Finance, M. Cochery, replied that the absence of General Billot compelled him to postpone discussion of the matter. This caused an uproar, and Count de Mun declared that he had advised General Billot and the Premier, M. Méline, of his intention to raise the debate, adding "for the matter is not one which can be put off." This remark was greeted with applause.

M. Cochery then said that the Government proposed to fix a day for the debate at the conclusion of to-day's session of the House. This aroused prolonged protests, and the Minister finally agreed to suspend the session until General Billot could

be in attendance. When the session was resumed, the Premier, M Méline, made a statement, saying in substance:

"We understand the excitement in the Chambe in the presence of the attack on the chiefs of the army. The Government, recognizing its duty, has decided to prosecute M. Zola, although it is not blind to the fact that the prosecution is desired in order to prolong the agitation. It is hoped the Chamber will have confidence in the energy and wisdom of the Government."

Count de Mun said that the Government owed to the army that the latter be taken into its confidence, as it was impossible to allow the accumulation of insults and attacks.

General Billot said this was the fourth time he had been called upon to defend a matter which had already had judgment passed upon it. army, he added, treated the attacks with con-tempt; but it was painful to see it attacked from abroad. Continuing, the Minister for War said the army was composedly pursuing its mission. and in the day of need would know how to do its duty. (Applause.)

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, condemned the court-martial proceedings behind closed doors,

court-martial proceedings behind closed doors, which, he asserted, "left the mind of the Nation groping in obscurity."

The Socialist Deputy also asked the House not to repudiate the subordination of military power to civil power. To this General Billot replied:

"The army obeys its chief, and, as the faithful guardian of Republican institutions, pursues its sacred mission."

M. Cavalgnac, Republican, asked the Government to communicate to the House the secret document which had determined the condemnation of Dreyfus, which caused murmuring.

M. Méline said it was impossible to reopen before the Chamber a case already judged by a court-martial.

fore the Chamber a case already Judged by a court-martial.

The House, after hearing the statements of M. Méline and General Billot, rejected a motion of M. Cavaignac regretting the "Government's vacillating policy," and adopted, by a vote of 312 to 122, the combined motion of M. Marty, Republican, and Count de Mun, expressing confidence in the Government and relying on the Government to "take the necessary steps to stop the campaign against the army."

army."
blonel Picquart (who is understood to be the

Colonel Picquart (who is understood to be the officer who brought the charges against Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, recently acquitted of treason by a court-martial) was arrested this morning and incarcerated in the Fortress of Mont Valerien.

M. Loubet was re-elected President of the Senate to-day, but M. Scheurer-Kesiner, who has taken a prominent part in calling attention to the alleged injustice done to Dreyfus, was defeated for re-election to the Vice-Presidency. He only obtained 80 out of 220 votes.

WAS IT ANDREE'S BALLOON?

A REPORT FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, RE-

GARDED AS CREDIBLE. REACHES SWEDEN. Stockholm, Jan. 13 .-- Professor Nordenskjold, the retie explorer, has informed the Swedish Academy of Science that the Foreign Office has received in telligence that several persons we thy of credence saw Professor Andree's balloon early in August in British Columbia, seven miles north of Quesnelle Lake, in the District of Carlboo. The professor re-gards the news as being of sufficient importance to call for closer investigation.

Salmon August Andree, with two companions, De Nils Strinberg and Knut Hjalmar F. Frackel, left Dane's Island, of the Spitzbergen group, at about 2 Democracy was similarly cursed, but fortunately o'clock in the afternoon of July 11, 1897, with the lit got rid of "The Sun" and got well. And now wind a little east of south. Circulars, printed in different languages, telling natives what to do in order to secure the balloor and enable its occupants to descend safely, had previously been sent all over Northern Siberia and British North America. over Northern Siberia and British North America. Andree expressed the opinion that the bailloon would probably land in Siberia, in about latitude 70 north and iongitude 135 east, or that it would land on the Samoyeden Peninsula, in latitude 70 north and longitude 70 east, or in the vicinity of Cape Barrow, Alaska, in latitude 70 north and longitude 155 west, or finnily that it would land in British North America in latitude 57 north and longitude 166 west.

Quesnelle Lake is in about latitude 52 north and longitude 122 west.

REVOLT IN BELOOCHISTAN.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AGAINST A BRITISH SUR-

Calcutta, Jan. i3.-It appears there has been great turbulence at Mekran, the largest province of Beloochistan, for some time past. It was to that place that the detachment of 150 men of the Bombay Infantry was dispatched hurriedly on January 8 last. The previous garrison of Mekran had been withdrawn long ago.

Dispatches to the Associated Press from Calcutta last night said that news had been received from Mekran of a serious outbreak against a British curvey party there. Captain Burn and Lieutenant Turner, of the Royal Engineers, and Messrs. Hickie and Prunty, their assistants, with two hundred carriers and signallers, were attacked. A number of the native guards were killed or wounded. Captain Burn escaped on a camel, travelling 130 miles in thirty-six hours, to Ormara, on the Arabian Sea, where he received a letter from Lieutenant Turner in which the lata letter from Lieutenant Turner in which the latter said he would join him. The outbreak, which
appears to be led by a brother of Gitchi Sardar,
seems to be of considerable importance. Capitain
Burn reports that the whole Kej Valley is in a
state of turmoil and that the troops of the Khan
of Kelat are holding Nasirabad, a military post
of India southeast of Ajmere. Fort Pasni has
been looted and Ormara itself is threatened.

The dispatch to the Associated Press added that
three companies of infantry, with two guns, will
start immediately from Quetta, near the Afghan
fronter, for Guadur, where the telegraph lines
have been cut. have been cut.

A TAX RIOT IN INDIA.

Bombay, Jan. 13.-There has been a tax riot as Boriavi, near Nariad, in the Gujarat collector has been seriously injured and five Sepoys have been killed.

Three hundred Sepoy troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance from Ahmedabad.

MRS. WALKER'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE. London, Jan. 13 .- Mrs. Edith Walker brought suit to-day against her husband, A. Barclay Walker, owner of the racing cutter Allsa, asking for a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty. The defendant denied having been cruel to his wife. Counsel for the petitioner said Mr. Walker's in-come was (20,000 yearly, adding that he was addicted to drink, and that, frequently, when suffering from delirium tremens, he threatened to kill his wife. Mrs. Walker corroborated the statements made in her behalf. The case was adjourned.

EXAMINING THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Managua, Nicaragua, Jan 13.-The party of American contractors and capitalists under the leadership of Lyman E. Cooley, of Chicago, have arrived here via Colon, Panama and Corinto, All the members of the party are in good health, They will thoroughly examine the route of the proposed maritime canal through Nicaragua, SAVED BY "DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGE."

London, Jan. 13.-The authorities have decided to recognize the question of "diplomatic privilege" (brought forward by Henry White, secretary of the United States Embassy) in the case of Spencer the United States Embassy in the case of spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States Ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and J. W. E. White, the son of Henry White, who were recently charged at the Maldenhead County Court, on summonses, with riding bicycles on sidewalks, and their prosecution will be quietly dropped.

MR. PARTRIDGE AT HIS POST. Tangier, Jan. 13.-Frank C. Partridge, the new United States Consul-General, has arrived here.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

Astoria last night Mrs. Georg Henschel was the solo attraction. She sang Liszt's "Mignon" (a song in which is about as striking an example as one might find in a summer day's hunt of how the desire on the part of a composer to be dramatically declamatory can utterly destroy the melody of poet's verse), and a group of three songs by her husband, the words from Kingsley's "Water Babies," in which there is the happiest kind of meeting between the strains of poet and musician. This fact is given especial emphasis by the charm ingly sympathetic manner in which Mrs. Henschel always sings the songs. Her husband played her accompaniments as usual last night and, of course made an important factor, as efficient as was with in the range of possibility.

Between the Liszt song and the group Mr. SeldL followinug a gracious inspiration, interpolated an orchestral setting of Grieg's "Solvejg's Lied," which had a most delightful effect. His other numbers were more serious. Tschaikowski's "Pathetic symphony, for which Mr. Seidl shows ever increasing appreciation (to judge by his performances), opened the concert, and the concert version of the "Good Friday Spell," from Wagner's "Parelfal," closed it. Both compositions, as can easily be imagined, were played with the utmost painstaking and sincerity, and when they fell short of the high standard which must be set for these concerts it was because of technical slips on the part of the performers, who are put on their mettle by the admirable acoustics of the room in which the concerts are given.

In Mendelssohn Hall a numerous and sympathetic audience gathered last night to show their appreciation of a quarter of a century of service on the part of P. A. Schnecker in behalf of the music of the West Presbyterian Church. The quartet choir of the church, composed of Mrs. Hannah Cummings Jones, Mrs. Carl Alves, William H. Rieger and Ericsson F. Bushnell, took part in the entertainment as a body, and also individ-ually, besides Miss Geraldine Morgan, a gifted young violinist, and the Mendelssohn Quartet Club, composed of H. E. Distelhurst, Charles Herbert Clarke, James A. Metcalf and Charles B. Hawley. A number of pieces composed by Mr. Schnecker were accompanied by him, the others by Louis R. Dressler, and from a sentimental as well as an artistic point of view the affair was thoroughly enjoyable.

JEFFERSON ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

THE ACTOR GIVES AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB.

The members and friends of the Nineteenth Century Club overflowed the ballroom at Sherry's last evening, to listen to addresses by Joseph Jefferson and Frank Damrosch. Mr. Jefferson was introduced by the president of the club, John A. Taylor, and spoke of the drama, in his usual entertaining and rather rambling style. He went back as far as Thespis, and came down to the present time, but refused to peer into the future. His address was largely made up of anecdote and

was greatly enjoyed by the assembly. It was understood that at the end of it Mr. Jefferson would submit to questions, according to his custom. The first one asked was whether, setting aside military plays, there was any real American school of drama. Mr. Jefferson thought that there had been a good many excellent American plays, and he mentioned as examples "Shore Acres," "Pudd'n-head Wilson," "The Banker's Daughter" and "The Henrietta." The next question called for opinions of Junius Brutus Booth nd Edwin Booth, which were given briefly Jefferson said that he had played the Duke of York to the elder Booth's Richard III when he was

York to the elder Booth's Richard III when he was six years old, and that he supported him in many other plays afterward.

Richard Watson Gilder asked Mr. Jefferson to speak in detail of the relations of actors to one another on the stage and of the elements of silence and repose in acting. In replying, Mr. Jefferson referred to Mr. Gilder's own appearance on the stage some years ago. Mr. Gilder had come to him, he said, and had asked to be allowed to appear as a villager in the early scenes of "Rip Van Winkle" and as a demon in the mountain scene. Mr. Gilder accordingly did appear in these scenes, and he made, Mr. Jefferson declared, the best villager and the worst demon that he ever saw, in the course of his answer to Mr. Gilder's request Mr. Jefferson had finished answering questions Miss Marguerite Merrington spoke briefly. Mr. Jefferson Said that the was to be found in Hamiet's address to the players. After Mr. Jefferson had finished answering questions Miss Marguerite Merrington spoke briefly retouching some of the points that he had touched and predicting an excellent future for the American drams. Frank Damrosch gave an address on "Some Aspects of Music in America."

WHITTIER'S LOVE STORY. 4

ROMANCE OF THE QUAKER POET'S EARLY LIFE TOLD ON HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY.

Boston, Jan. 13 (Special).-It is of special interest that on this, John Greenleaf Whittier's ninetieth birthday, there should be published for the first time the authentic story of the Quaker poet's boy It will be remembered that Whittler by his will left \$16,600 to the Amesbury Home for Aged Women. In connection with this comes a story of romantic interest. Two years after the death of Mr. Whittier, an aged woman made application for admission, on the ground that in her youth she was a schoolmate and friend of the poet. She would no doubt have been received if she had not died soon after making the application. She was

Mrs. Evelina Bray Downey. Evelina Bray was born at Marblehead, Masa, October 10, 1810. She is described as a tall and beautiful brunette. The house at which she boarded was directly opposite that where Whittier boardel. He was then nineteen years old and she was seventeen. Mr. Whittier paid a visit to the home of his schoolmate. She could not invite him in, owing to opposition of her parents to the young man's attentions, but, instead, suggested a stroll. young people, after a discussion of the situation, saw the hopelessness of securing the needed con

sent of their parents, and whatever dreams they may have cherished were from this hour abandoned, and they parted with this understanding. For more than fifty years they met only once, Miss Bray married in St. Louis an Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. William S. Downey, an Englishman. He left the Episcopal Church and became a Baptist evangelist, preaching in the streets and distributing tracts of his own composition. They came to New-York, where he continued to write and distribute tracts. His wife had never told him of her early acquaintance with Whittier, but he found it out by a singular chance, and wrote to Whittier that he was her husband, and begged for assistance in his work of spreading the Gospel. Whittier feared his old friend might be in destitute circumstances, and for her sake he made a liberal remittance. The husband kept all this from his wife, who, he knew, would at once return the money but she learned the fact by finding a letter of Whittier's in his pocket. She was indignant, but her letter to Whittier returning the money was couched in the most delicate terms, and gave no hint of the misery of her life. She was in occasional correspondence with him until the year of his death.

Their only meeting was at the Haverhill Academy reunion of 1855, fifty-eight years after the love episode of their schooldays. He took her apart from the other schoolmates and they exchanged souvenirs.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

At the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon senior students of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts presented Congreve's "Love for Love." in a version prepared for them by L. Du Pont Style, assistant professor of English by L. Du Pont Style, assistant professor of Engines in the University of California. The actors were Messrs. Irving, Halton, Carleton, Short, Pigeon, Getchell, Morgan and Sedgwick, and the Misses Sheldon, Haverleigh, French, Hornemann, Clark and Kelm. At the end of the play there was a call for the author, but he did not feel disposed to vary the rule of absolute privacy which he has maintained since 1729.

The extent to which the London theatres are at this season given over to the Christmas pantom is illustrated by a list of current attractions printed in a recent London dramatic paper. Of forty-four attractions playing in the London theatres men-tioned on December 30, twenty-six were panto-mimes. Seven of them were on the favorite subject of "Cinderella," four concerned "Whittington and His Cat," three were about "Robinson Crusee," there were two each on "Aladdin," "Little Rod Riding Hood," and "The Bubes in the Wood," and the rest were drawn from various other popular stories. attractions playing in the London theatres men-

Miss May Irwin declares her intention of attempt ing the conquest of London. It is the intention that she shall go there in May and play "The Swell Miss Fitzwell' at the Shaftesbury Theatre. She will take with her the company which is now supporting her at the Bijou Theatre.

Mrs. Minnle Seligman Cutting is announced to appear at Proctor's Theatre, Twenty-third-st., January 31, in W. S. Gilbert's play, "Comedy and Tragedy."

DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY BUSH FIRES. Melbourne, Jan. 13.-There have been destructive bush fires throughout the colony of Victoria and enormous damage has been done, especially in the Gippsland District, in the southeastern part. Two townships have been obliterated and hundreds of settlers rendered homeless. There has been a great loss of live stock.